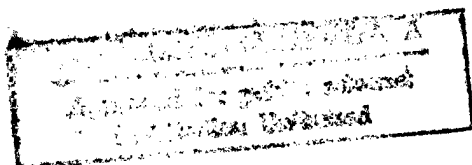


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# USSR Report

CONSUMER GOODS AND DOMESTIC TRADE

No. 43

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13 October 1982

# USSR REPORT

## CONSUMER GOODS AND DOMESTIC TRADE

No. 43

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY: PROBLEMS REPORTED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by V. Romanyuk, economic observer of IZVESTIYA: These Scarce Biscuits: What Prevents the Introduction of Progressive Technology in the Food Industry"]

[Text] It has been calculated: 90 percent of the means being allotted for obtaining food products go for the production of agricultural raw materials. But how great are the losses on the way from the field to the counter! It is no coincidence that the struggle against losses is set forth as one of the main directions in the Food Program of the country. And, perhaps, most of all is lost not because of the fact that somewhere they did not deliver [agricultural produce] or did a poor job of preserving it. The largest, so to speak, "legalized" losses are embedded in the very technology of the production of food commodities. We are used to saying: Waste materials of production. But, strictly speaking, in the case of fruit, vegetables and tubers, there are no waste materials--there are byproducts.

This aspect of the matter, above all, was the focus of attention of the chief of the Department for the Introduction of New Technology and Wasteless Production of the Technical Administration of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, V. Vasil'yev, when we talked with him about the creation of technologies that achieve the maximum saving of raw material. Several such chains have already developed in the sector. For example, the byproducts of the starch-syrup industry--potato pulp and cellular juice--were previously used for the feeding of cattle in an uncooked state. Now a technology has been developed for the use of these components, a valuable carbohydrate protein is isolated. A large plant has been built in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, and on the whole this direction seems promising.

Upon a more thorough study of the secondary products, it turned out that they can be used not only for food purposes. For example, the waste materials of the tea industry found application in the production of decorative tiles, the waste materials from processing yeast proved to be valuable technical material --a dilutant of clinker; the filtered sediment of sugar production found application in the lime treatment of acid soils and in making sugar syrups lighter in color.

However, the introduction of wasteless technologies is being held back because of the shortage of equipment--various types of evaporation stations, power-generating plants, and steam-power equipment. For example, a broad program

for the comprehensive processing of the byproducts of wine-making has been outlined, but for the most part the grape kernels, containing valuable grape oil and other components, end up in the dump, in the best case they go for the feeding of cattle.

In general it must be said: The best achievements in the creation of wasteless technologies are thus far sooner the result of the efforts of enthusiasts than of purposeful work by the industries and departments connected with the solution of the food problem. Widely known throughout the country is the development of scientists of the Institute of Technical Thermophysics of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences, who developed an original technology and created the equipment which made it possible to make full use of the pressed skins of fruit for the production of fruit powder. The food industry workers of the Kuban, who have successfully introduced it, are using the fruit powders thus obtained in recipes of candy, waffles, fruit jellies, and candied fruit.

But not everything is cloudless in the fate of this truly remarkable technology if we are talking about the prospects of its broad industrial introduction. The Institute of Technical Thermophysics, of course, cannot set into motion the output of industrial series of equipment, but the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances is in no hurry to join in the production of a "foreign" line. So that the "waving" of the Krasnodar workers for the manufacture of 10,000 tons of fruit powder a year for the time being is not based on a reliable technical base. Let us say, in 1981 only 200 tons of fruit powder were manufactured here, and what is more from the pressed skins of high-quality apples used in the production of juices. The problem becomes a great deal more complicated when the processing of the pressed skins of non-standard fruit and grapes into powder is required which have been preserved in pills processed with chemicals. In the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances a more modest task is being set: To establish 32 such lines in 9 republics during the five-year-plan and to produce 4,000 tons of fruit powder during the five-year-plan.

Really, it is vexing! A progressive technology, which has received a high assessment at the highest level--in the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences--in no way can grow out its adolescent stage. And, you know, it holds the promise of a colossal national economic effect.

The food industry workers may object: For the thorough processing of raw material--in terms of the whole chain of food components--appropriate developments and technical equipment are needed, new technical solutions. Time is required for the mastery of the best world experience. That is so. But there are quite a few reserves lying on what is called the surface. To take, let us assume, the structure of the processing of milk that has developed. The average per capita demand for butter in our country surpassed a rational norm already in 1977, at the time when no less than 80 percent of the whole milk production were consumed, but only 39 percent of the rational norm of the raw material. In order to correct this disproportion neither additional resources nor new technologies are necessary.

In the industry a large amount of work is being done on the reduction of losses in production, new and less sugar-intensive types of production are being introduced, the norms of the expenditure of deficit types of raw materials are being lowered together with the simultaneous change in the structure of the product list, the use of local, including non-traditional types of raw material is being expanded, for example, soy-bean and sunflower meal, hard fat, fruit powder, secondary dairy products, and superficially active substances. Moreover, the resources being released go for the production of new types of products and the expansion of the production of popular items.

The Food Program envisages an increase in the output of production which enjoys a high demand among the population: Fruit jelly pastilles, as well as mealy confectionery with reduced sugar content. Measures worked out in 1982 make it possible to release 64,000 tons of sugar by virtue of a change in the structure of the product list alone. There is no doubt about the high nutritious qualities of the products with reduced sugar content--this is evidenced by their popularity among buyers. The reduction in the output of sugar caramels, bonbons filled with sugar syrup, sugar-intensive varieties of baked goods and cakes are successfully being compensated through the growth of the production of caramels with fruit and berry, chocolate and milk, and chocolate and nuts fillings.

Meanwhile the inclination of the trade towards more expensive sugar-intensive nonalcoholic beverages of the type "Baykal", "Pepsi Cola", and "Fanta" is noticeable. The output of beverages with less sugar content could be increased, but there is a shortage of substitutes.

Perhaps the sugar-intensive variety of confectionery, such as "Shakhmatnoye", "Chaynoye", "Sakharnoye", "K chayu", and the less sugar-intensive varieties, such as "Rucheyek", "Polyanka", "Zenit", and "Garmoniya" are equally popular. But for a ton of, let us assume, "Chaynoye" 100 kilograms of sugar more are expended than for a ton of "Polyanka". They can be saved after having increased the output of the same "Polyanka", but correspondingly 40 kilograms more fat and 48 kilograms more melange are required. The group of less sugar-intensive confectioneries include the so-called lingering [zatyazhnoye] confectionery (biscuits, croquettes) and the kind of confectionery made without milk, eggs and butter [nesdobnyye], the demand for which is today being fulfilled at the level of 40 percent. At the present time experiments are being conducted of the first two native lines for the production of such confectionery, with an output of 3,000 tons a year for each. By the end of the five-year-plan it is envisaged to manufacture and supply to the industry a total of seven lines.

New economy standards and recipes have been introduced in the canning industry. There has been an increase in the output of fruit and vegetable cans with a reduced sugar content that are in demand--fruit and berries in syrup, jams and home-made plum jam, strained fruit, fruit drinks instead of juices with sugar and pulp. In the dairy industry 174 recipes have been examined for the manufacture of cottage cheese items and ice cream. As a result the economy of sugar for every ton of cottage cheese--semi-fat and fatless--amounted to 30 kilograms.

Unfortunately, already today we see the beginning of shortages with respect to a whole series of components because of the fact that many links of the food production line are not making use of the possibilities for the comprehensive processing of agricultural raw material. There is a shortage of ferments, pectin, starch syrup and other additives, the raw material for which is abundant. The prepared flour products and sweet dishes produced abroad contain a large selection of loosening agents and aromatized flavoring additives, which our own industry does not produce at all. In many countries wide use is being made of fructose-glucose syrups, which in their qualities are not inferior to sugar syrup. Our industry lags considerably in the development of this direction, but saccharine substances made from starch are twice as cheap as sugar. True, work has begun on the creation of such type of material, it is planned to build a series of plants for the manufacture of syrups and ferments. But this work is making slow progress although by the end of the five-year-plan the demand for such substitutes of sugar will reach 500,000 tons per year.

Practically every link of the food industry complex has at its disposal reserves for increasing the output from agricultural raw material. For example, in the oil and fat industry an increase of the output may be achieved through the mass processing of seeds by means of the extraction method, the improvement of the process used to obtain vegetable oils and fats, and the increase of the share of fat byproducts in the production of soap. In the bread-baking industry--through the wide use of milk whey and the better processing of dough.

During the current year rigid parameters of economy for the entire front of food products have been established. Plans call for the freeing of 14 kilograms of sugar alone in the production of confectionery items from the calculation per ton of production, in the production of ice cream correspondingly--9.5, dry kissels--22.4 kilograms. We must without delay bring into operation the available possibilities so as to unconditionally fulfill the task set forth in the Food Program with respect to providing the population with a steady supply of all types of food products and to substantially improve the structure of the nutrition of the Soviet people by virtue of more valuable products.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY OUTPUT PLANS DISCUSSED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Article entitled: "Highly-Efficient Machinery to the Food Industry"]

[Text] One of the determining conditions of the successful realization of the Food Program of the USSR is the supply of modern, highly-efficient equipment to the food, meat and dairy, fruit and vegetable, fishing, flour-grinding-elevator and mixed feed industries, as well as to enterprises of trade and public catering.

The enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances increased the output of food processing equipment by a factor of 1.36 during the years of the 10th Five-Year-Plan. The production of 400 types of new equipment has been organized.

In the republic there are 30 associations, enterprises and organizations for machine building for the food industry of this ministry, with more than 50,000 workers, including 7,200 communists. These enterprises account for up to 70 percent of the all-union production of equipment for the sugar industry and about 60 percent of the equipment for the meat and dairy industry. Here are also located scientific research and design organizations for machines for sugar, bread-baking, confectionery, and canning production, trade, and public catering.

In fulfilling the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions and recommendations stated in the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the collectives of the enterprises and organizations of the industry have accepted additional socialist obligations in regard to the creation and increased output of highly-efficient machines for the food industries, the increase of their individual capacity, and their metal and power intensiveness.

During the first six months the volume of production output increased by 5.6 percent compared to the corresponding period of the past year, and labor productivity--by 4.3 percent. More than 600,000 rubles worth of technical equipment and spare parts for the food, meat and dairy and fish industries were produced above the established plan, 1.5 million rubles worth--for the flour-grinding, and mixed feed enterprises and grain storage facilities.



The material base of the sector underwent further development. Already during the current five-year-plan, a plant for food processing machine building was put into operation in Khmel'nitskaya Oblast, and the capacities of the Kalinovskiy Machine Building Plant in Vinitskaya Oblast and the Nezhinskiy Mechanical Plant in Chernigovskaya Oblast were expanded.

At the same time, the requirements of the food industries are still not fully satisfied both in terms of quantity and in terms of the product list of technical equipment. Production lines and equipment complexes, which make it possible to attain a sharp increase in labor productivity and to process raw material fully, constitute only one fourth of the total volume of production. A part of the machines being produced do not meet the requirements of today in terms of productivity, material and power intensiveness.

Measures for the fulfillment of the tasks emanating from the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the report presented by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum, and appropriate decrees by the party and the government with respect to the development of the production of modern equipment for the technical reequipment of the food sectors of the industry were discussed by the participants of a republic conference of the party and economic aktiv of the enterprises and organizations of the enterprises and organizations of food processing machine building located on the territory of the UkrSSR--a conference which was held on 12 August in Poltava.

In a report given by the first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, A. M. Yershov, and in speeches by the deputy chief of the Agricultural Machine Building Department of the CPSU Central Committee, V. N. Tkachev, the first secretary of the Poltavskiy Obkom, F. T. Morgun, the secretaries of the Vinitskiy and Poltavskiy Obkoms, L. L. Krivoruchko and A. I. Kivin'ko, the administrators and secretaries of the party organizations of the enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the representatives of the ministries and buyers of equipment and republic departments, positive experience was revealed and ways were outlined for the improvement of the utilization of available reserves and, above all, the increase of the output of highly-efficient equipment for the food sectors of the industry and enterprises of trade and public catering and the improvement of its service. The necessity was underscored of raising the efficiency of the work of the institutes and design bureaus, the broader application of the building-block principle, and the creation of standardized machines and standard series of equipment.

It was noted that the builders owe a great debt to the industry. In 1981 the plan of construction and assembly work was fulfilled only to the extent of 66 percent. In the current year a lag has also been allowed: Of eight plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances being built in the republic, the plan for the use of capital investments is not being fulfilled at six.

The first and foremost duty of managers, party organizations and work collectives consists in the improvement of the utilization of production capacities and the improvement of the construction of new capacities, in the acceleration

of the technical reequipment of existing enterprises, the broad application of resource-saving technological processes, and the tightening of the regime of economy in the expenditure of fuel and electric power.

Attention was drawn to the importance of the further increase in the role of the primary party organizations in the work regarding the introduction of new technology, the technical reequipment of enterprises, the strengthening of their influence on the activity of the work collectives, and the improvement of organizational-party and mass-political work in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Appropriate recommendations were made with respect to the question being discussed.

Participants in the work of the conference included the chief of the Department of Agricultural Machine Building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Yu. A. Bondar', the deputy chairman of the UkSSR Gosplan, V. N. Khalapsin, the chief of the Machine Building Department of the Administration of Affairs of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, Yu. P. Solyanik, and responsible officials of the republic ministries and departments.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### RURAL STORE MISMANAGEMENT DETAILED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by M. Zuyev, deputy manager of the Moldavian republic office of USSR Gosbank: "Wholesale. Retail. And the Plan ..."]

[Text] In carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress to raise further the prosperity of the workers, the Communist Party and Soviet Government have been showing unstinting concern about increasing the production of consumer goods and improving their quality. Soviet trade has no small role in this.

At the plenum of the Moldavian CP Central Committee held last September shortcomings were discovered in trade and consumer services to the republic's population, and measures were outlined to correct them and to improve performance fundamentally.

It should be noted that plans for retail sales in 1981 were overfulfilled for state and cooperative trade. Retail sales were 3.2 billion rubles and rose 153.2 million rubles over 1980. Many trade organizations successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled the plans assigned for this indicator over the first four months of the current year as well. They include all the food marts, trusts and food service associations in the city of Kishinev, the republic retail trade association Komfort, the retail trade associations Orbita and Detskiy Mir, the cost-accounting (khozraschet) trade administration of the Tiraspol' Gorispolkom, the Brichanskiy, Grigoriopol'skiy, Kalarashskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Rezinskiy, Slobodzeyskiy and other rayon consumer unions in the republic.

Directors of these organizations in the trade sector are achieving fulfillment of plans by every store, by every trading point, and by every salesclerk. Constant concern is being shown to prompt movement of goods from wholesale to retail and to adherence to the established assortment, stores are not allowed to close without good reason, and an effort is being made to improve customer service in the trade sector. As we see, the results are justifying the expenditures of energy.

Unfortunately, matters do not stand that way by any means in many other trade enterprises and organizations. Of the 28 trading organizations and trade

administrations of MSSR Ministry of Trade 10 do not fulfill the plan. And what is the situation in the Moldavian Consumer Union? Still worse. Of the 43 subdivisions only 10 fulfilled their assignment, meaning that 3 out of every 4 did not fulfill the plan.

Some managers of the lagging trade organizations are attempting to explain the failure to meet plans for retail sales in terms of the changing pattern of demand for particular goods. But in our opinion the main reasons for the lag in plan fulfillment is the low level of organization of trade, the incompetence of staffs of buyers, and the fact that their activity is not monitored at the higher levels. These were the reasons why this year assignments were not fulfilled in any of the 4 months by the Chadyr-Lungskiy, Komratskiy and Nisporenskiy Rayon Consumer Unions, in 3 of the 4 months by the Kotovski, Dondyushanskiy, Drokiyevskiy, Kamenskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Lazovski and Teleneshtskiy Rayon Consumer Unions. Their proceeds were short about 7.5 million rubles.

In dozens of other rayon consumer unions fulfillment of the plan was missed by less than 1 percent, which indicates a lack of constant and responsive monitoring of the course of sales.

For example, the Rybnitskiy Rayon Consumer Union fell short 54,000 rubles of receipts in the 4 months. One gets the impression that they have not been mindful even of the minimum assortment. On the day when the industrial goods store in the village Plot' was inspected, 14 commodity items were not in stock, and the figure was 33 in the khozmag [household goods store] in the village Krasnen'koye.

Often goods were not on sale though the store itself had an abundance in the back room or there was an abundance at depots. The Kaushanskiy Rayon Consumer Union fell short 391,000 rubles of revenues. The Orgeyevskiy 415,000. This resulted mainly because stores were closed for various reasons--no sales-clerks, frequent transfers (peredachi), audits.

Sometimes the movement of goods from the wholesale to the retail sectors is held up, the practice of obtaining them in large lots on the last days of the month still survives. Often this depends on the irregular delivery of products by industry.

Unfortunately, we have not yet learned to move commodity resources about within a trading organization or between trading organizations and trade systems. For example, on the day when a check was made at Store No 2 in the village Butucheny of the Suslenskiy Rural Consumer Society of the Orgeyevskiy Rayon Consumer Union above-allowance inventories of goods were discovered worth 24,000 rubles, and in Store No 3 in the village Gizhdiyeny of that same rural consumer society, inventories were 35,000 rubles below the standard level.

At the end of the first quarter above-allowance inventories were 32 million rubles for the Ministry of Trade and 15 million rubles for the Moldavian Consumer Union.

Nor does industry always meet its obligations concerning deliveries. Over the January-April period enterprises of all-union and union-republic ministries fulfilled the plan for deliveries to trade of paints and varnishes in small containers at a level of only 84.2 percent. In the first quarter trade was short a large quantity of building materials, sewn garments and footwear.

As in the past the percentage of low-quality goods being sold to the trade sector is high. In 4 months of the current year the republic's trade depots downgraded and returned for correction 5 percent of the sewn garments, 8.8 percent of the knitwear and 10.1 percent of the leather footwear. Penalties in the amount of 135,000 rubles were imposed on the producers of substandard goods.

But this, as they say, is a drop in the ocean. Organizations in the trade sector have still not learned to work with industry so that products that do not sell and stale products do not lie around in stores. After all, trade takes a loss even when it marks them down and when it borrows money to cover these articles at a high rate of interest. A firm barrier has to be set up against the entry of low-quality goods into the trade sector.

Specific mention should be made of the trade in fruit and vegetables. The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry which has been created in the republic is supposed to guarantee the production, procurement, lengthy storage, processing and shipment of these goods to the all-union stocks and to retail trade in cities under republic jurisdiction. The ministry possesses adequate powers to do that.

But the organization of the trade in fruit and vegetables leaves something to be desired. The sales plan in the retail sector this year is being fulfilled to a considerable degree on the basis of canned fruit and vegetables, juices, vegetable oil, grape wine and a number of goods. As for the principal food-stuffs--potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots and beets--they are infrequent visitors to store shelves.

All of this has had the result that in a number of the republic's rayons there has been a drop in the planned level of satisfaction of customer demand. There has been a drop in the flow of cash into the vaults of Gosbank. It would seem that the directors of trade organizations in the republic at all levels should analyze their activity and take urgent steps to unconditionally fulfill the targets which have been assigned.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### CHIPBOARD PLANT CONSTRUCTION URGED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24, Jun 82 p 12

[Article by L. Pleskachevskaya, head of the division for light industry and the food industry of the Donetskaya Oblast Party Committee: "From Local Resources"]

[Text] Enterprises of the furniture industry and construction industry in Donetskaya Oblast have continually been experiencing an acute shortage of wood particle board. It is delivered from Rovenskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Chernovitskaya, Cherkasskaya and Khar'kovskaya Oblasts and Komi ASSR. Every year there is a shortage of 10-15 percent of the stocks of board allocated. The Donetsk Production Association of the Furniture Industry is supposed to deliver to its enterprises more than 45,000 cubic meters of board per year, which requires more than 900 freight cars. But if we take into account that the oblast's furniture industry is constantly increasing the volume of its output, then it is not hard to calculate the shipping cost. In general the problem will be getting worse every year. But it can be solved: a plant has to be built in the oblast to produce chipboard from waste.

Every year the Donbass consumes 5 million cubic meters of wood. The principal wood consumers are the coal industry, the oblast interkolkhoz construction organization, Donetskobltara [containers], construction organizations, and certain of the oblast's industrial enterprises. Every year this creates more than 200,000 cubic meters of waste which for all practical purposes is not used at all. A huge amount of wood is burned. Use of the waste would make it possible to save tens of thousands of hectares of forest. But the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Woodworking Industry has not dealt with this question, though a long time has passed. After all, it was 8 years ago that the institute Ukgiprodrevprom substantiated the feasibility of building an enterprise for the manufacture of wood chipboard in our oblast.

In the city of Dokuchayevsk a large industrial park is to be built, including a woodworking combine which will annually receive 250,000 cubic meters of timber. According to the calculations, its production waste will amount to more than 50,000 cubic meters. The new enterprise will go into operation next year, and that is why even today the oblast association Mezhekolkhozstroy, which is building the projects of this industrial park, is seriously disturbed about the problem of processing the waste. To be sure, a proposal has been

made to ship the waste to Zaporozhskaya Oblast, where it could be processed. But is this advisable and economically advantageous when it will take 1,500 cars loaded with waste to deliver it over a distance of 250 km?

There is also another alternative--to build together with the Dokuchayevsk Industrial Park a plant to utilize that waste. The rural builders have already built a large boiler plant there, have brought in the rail lines and gas line, and they are preparing treatment installations. And they are ready to share all this with the future enterprise. The cost of building the enterprise with a capacity of more than 100,000 cubic meters of chipboard per year would be considerably less, and the date of its going into operation would be considerably sooner.

Nor is this fact to be overlooked: With its output the new plant would be able to completely supply not only the furnituremakers in Donetskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, but also the rural builders, who in a short period of time have to carry out a most important decree of the party and government to develop housing construction in rural areas. And then the furnituremakers would be able to produce more beautiful and good-quality furniture for the industrious inhabitants of the Donbass.

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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### LENINGRAD BEVERAGE FIRMS READY FOR SUMMER

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 2

[Questions from readers answered by officials: "Preface to the Hot Weather"]

[Text] [Question Sent in by D. Maslenkin, "Regular Reader of the Paper"]

I recently heard that the production of Pepsi Cola will soon stop in Leningrad. It seems that the trading partners across the ocean have decided to refuse us the ingredients for political reasons. Is that so? And in general, how prepared are the enterprises in Leningrad so that customers this summer will not be thirsty and so that there are enough refreshing beverages of all kinds?

The editors receive quite a few such letters. Correspondent S. Pochin met G. M. Listovskaya, deputy general director of the Leningrad Production Association of the Brewing and Nonalcoholic Beverage Industry imeni Stepan Razin and asked her to answer questions from readers.

"First of all I would like to say that there is no question of stopping the production of Pepsi at all. We are regularly receiving the necessary concentrate, and even now we have a stock for 1.5 years ahead. This is a question of rumors.

"Now for reality. This year all the equipment for production of Pepsi came up to rated output, and we consequently intend to bring the output of this beverage up to 270,000 bottles a day, that is, 40,000 more than last year. In addition, in the summer the people of Leningrad will be receiving a daily output of 250,000-300,000 bottles of fruit soda, 540,000-600,000 bottles of beer, 65,000-70,000 bottles of Polyustrovo, and 500,000-600,000 liters of draft kvass and beer."

[S. Pochin] The figures are impressive, but will the assortment of the products you produce be broad enough?

[Listovskaya] As a matter of fact, quite a few critical remarks have been addressed to our collective on this point. Most of them are quite justified, and we are making serious efforts to correct our oversights in the past and to diversify the beverages offered to customers. This summer their number will



approach 30. For example, we have made preparations to produce the "Sever-yanka" and "Druzhba" cranberry-base fruit beverages. Recently we began to manufacture "Yachmennyy Kolos" beer on a large scale; it is produced from the varieties of hops that have the purest aroma. Production of a new thirst-quenching beverage "Tarkhun" which is an infusion of medicinal herbs, has just been organized. And we are now preparing to begin the manufacture of "Sel'terskaya Stalovaya" and "Sel'terskaya Sodovaya" in 0.5-liter bottles--that will make it possible to considerably expand the trade of a beverage that suits the taste of people in Leningrad.

Mention must also be made that our association, as last year, will now be supplying natural cranberry juice for sale at street stands. We will bring the volume of its production up to 6 million liters for the season. Moreover, we are ready to begin production of cold kvass soup and fruit-flavored kvass--it is now up to the trade organizations, which have to send in orders.

[S. Pochin] Galina Mikhaylovna, does the firm have sufficient opportunities for coping with such a sharply augmented demand for your product in the very hot weather?

[Listovskaya] This question is constantly in our collective's field of vision. And recently it seems that we have managed to do quite a bit to resolve it successfully. I have already mentioned bringing the production lines for Pepsi up to rated capacity. An important role was played here by the transfer of the workers to the work-team organization of work and also by improvement of the quality of the bottles supplied to the firm--the equipment has begun to operate without breakdowns and there is now even a certain stock built up. The same thing can be said of the new equipment for manufacturing beer: the cylinder-conical apparatus installed literally in recent months has already been brought up to rated capacity. In addition, in one of our plants a new bottling line will go into operation in late May.

[S. Pochin] In short, you look forward to the summer season with optimism?

[Listovskaya] On the whole, yes. But it would be wrong to say that all the problems and difficulties have been corrected. We still have potential that has not been utilized. There are problems that have to be solved in close interaction with those we do business with.

For example, sometimes the transport department has been a serious obstacle to meeting consumer demand. More than a million bottles of Pepsi have piled up in our warehouses because there are not enough trucks to carry them away. Creating a specialized fleet of trucks which would have trucks prepared for work under all weather conditions is a problem that came to a head long ago. And this is what is happening now: in the wintertime we cannot ship beer and fruit drinks far out into the oblast because they freeze en route, and in the summer we cannot because the bottles explode from overheating....

And, of course, we need a better-organized system of relations with trading organizations. For example, we are prepared to substantially increase the output of draft kvass and beer in the summertime, but the trade is not ready

for this. Sometimes we load up, but they are in no hurry to take our products, and often it happens the other way around. It is clear that there should not be cases like this, the customer should always be able to buy our product, especially in the summertime. And that is what we will be striving for.

Our correspondent turned to V. V. Samarin, deputy chief of the Administration for Trade and Foodstuffs of the Main Trade Administration of the Leningrad City Executive Committee, to supplement the story about preparations for the summer season.

"It is difficult to forecast how hot it will be, but one thing can be stated boldly, preparation for it has gone better this year than earlier. Only one datum to confirm this: the average air temperature in May is no higher than it was last year, but we have sold twice as much kvass in the first 10 days of the month. To be sure, it can be said that by the 15th of the month practically all 515 points selling kvass planned for this year had already begun to operate.

"Our 'summer arsenal' now includes 20 of the firm's stands for selling Pepsi, 555 beer stalls, almost 5,000 soda-water machines (3,730 of them in industrial enterprises), 886 specialized sections in food stores, and 39 mobile snack bars to do business in recreation areas. In addition, at a temperature of more than 20° Celsius, the stores will have more than 120 little tables to set up outside for selling cooling beverages.

"Trading organizations also bear a great deal of responsibility. Aware of this, we are trying to take into account all the wishes which have been sent to us in preparing for the summer season. For example, we have changed the organization of the kvass trade--the kegs are now allotted to stores and one particular truck, which will make it possible to reduce interruptions in the operation of the sales points. Once again, as in the season of the Olympics, 20 large pavilions will be opened with refrigerators to sell various beverages. We have built up for the summer a stock of 3 million bottles of Polyustrovo....

"In short, a great deal has been done, but we do not intend to become complacent, since the weather could bring any kind of surprise, and we should be ready for it."

7045

CSO: 1827/139

## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

### PUBLIC SPEAKS OUT ON AUTOMOBILE OWNERSHIP

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by the newspaper's Letter Department in the column "SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's 'Round Table'": "Your Own Automobile: Joys and Aggravations"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics in source]

[Text] /The topic for the "round table" discussion was suggested by letters from our readers. The automobile has firmly entered the life of millions of Soviet families. According to the State Motor Vehicle Inspection, there are currently more than eight million privately owned automobiles in the country. Studies previously carried out by the editors revealed that some 80 percent of the car owners were industrial workers, engineering and technical personnel, and working people on collective and state farms. A firm course has been adopted for promoting sales of automobiles through places of work, where they are made available in the first place to foremost workers, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and other deserving employees.

But unfortunately, an analysis of the editorial mail indicates that with the increase in automobile production car owners have been encountering difficulties caused either by manufacturing defects or by violations of the regulations governing sales and maintenance servicing of automobiles. How can these shortcomings be overcome so that the automobile would bring only joy to the family? To discuss this question, the editors invited to the editorial "round table" ranking officials of the USSR State Planning Commission, the Ministry of the Automobile Industry, the USSR State Standards Committee, the USSR State Arbitration, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the RSFSR Ministry of Automobile Transport, the Central Administration For Combatting Thefts of Socialist Property and the State Motor Vehicle Inspection of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, representatives of other concerned departments and organizations, and the authors of some of the letters./

## OFF THE CONVEYER..., INTO REPAIRS

### A CAR OWNER'S OPINION

/My first-model "Zhiguli" has been serving me faithfully for over five years. My family--wife, son and daughter--are very happy with the car. We spend our vacations on the road. The automobile has brought our family closer together and helped in bringing up the children. I thank its makers from the bottom of my heart, /

V. NIKISHIN,  
ENGINEER

### MOSCOW

V. ISAKOV, FIRST DEPUTY GENERAL DIRECTOR OF VAZ [Volga Automobile Plant]: A gratifying comment. The VAZ personnel are doing much for our automobiles to be a real joy. Lately the warranty period for our cars has been increased 1.5-fold, from 12 to 18 months. Meanwhile the plant's expenses on warranty repairs have declined. That means the parts and assemblies have become more reliable. We are currently taking steps to further improve their quality. This applies in the first place to the body, the most expensive assembly of the automobile. New techniques for enhancing corrosion resistance are being introduced. For the new model 2108, on which we are currently working, improved paint spraying techniques will be introduced. The 5th model has from the outset been built with a nitrided camshaft, and we are now introducing the innovation for engines of other models. Tests have shown the camshaft life to reach approximately 125,000 kilometers, double the ordinary. On the whole the level of unsatisfactory equipment claims is, according to our data, going down and is currently 4 to 4.5 percentage points. But we still have reserves.

V. IZMAYLOV, CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AUTOMOTIVE AND SPORTS WARES SALES OF THE USSR MINISTRY OF TRADE: Our studies confirm what Com. Isakov has said here: the overwhelming majority of customers are satisfied with the automobiles of this firm. And yet, the percentage of unsatisfactory equipment claims has been calculated according to a rather strange methodology. According to commerce data the level of claims is twice as high. We are well aware that VAZ automobiles built for export are checked especially thoroughly, they are virtually flawless and more reliable than many foreign cars. This is to say that there is the experience, there is the ability, and the domestic market should also be getting such completely reliable cars.

But whereas "Zhiguli" cars have become the favorites of car owners, matters with automobiles of other makes are much worse.

### AN OWNER'S COMPLAINT

/I never imagined that such a well-known plant as AZLK [Automobile Plant imeni Leninskiy Komsomol] can turn out such produce. I am writing this after thoroughly inspecting a just-bought "Moskvich." The results are, mildly speaking,

stunning: two-thirds of all the nuts and bolts in the car were simply not tightened right./

L. GOLOVKO,  
VETERAN OF LABOR

PENZA

L. VASILYEV, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF AZLK: It's not pleasant to listen to such reproaches, but I must confess that they are not groundless. For a number of objective and subjective reasons, from approximately 1979 our plant began to operate erratically, hesitantly, and the quality of its produce declined appreciably. I want to report to the readers of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA that resolute measures have been taken and the quality curve is now on the upturn. In the first place, the planning agencies made a difficult but necessary decision: the 1981 production plan was slashed from 190,000 to 179,000 automobiles, and this year's plan has been set at 175,000. This appreciably lower quantitative load makes it possible to give more attention to quality. Furthermore, the whole structure of the control apparatus has been changed, work on metrology is being resumed, and Brigade responsibility for quality and personal acceptance seals are being introduced.

We already have some good results. In the first place with respect to the 2140 "Lyuks" automobile which goes for exports. Its reliability is high and demand for it abroad is rising. Comrade Izmaylov here remarked that the level of automobiles for the domestic market should be brought up to those made for export. I fully agree with this; the export version has now become a guideline for us. I can assure you that we are fully cognizant of the issue of quality and will make every effort to eliminate the causes for the main claims against our "Moskvich" on the domestic market as well.

K. PAKHUL'SKIY, VETERAN OF LABOR, CAR OWNER: I am glad to have finally heard words about the responsibility of the automobile manufacturers for its quality. When I heard about this meeting from the editors' response to my complaint, I came here specially from Kalinin to tell about my ordeal. Four years ago I bought a "Zaporozhets-968-a" automobile. It had so many defects that it was impossible to fix it. I tried for half-a-year to have the car replaced and was able to achieve it only through a court order. The second car, however, proved to be no better, and this time my misery lasted more than a year. Finally, last October I got my third "Zaporozhets" car. And again I discovered serious defects in it. So although I've been listed as an owner of a "Zaporozhets" for four years, I have never used it as a means of transport.

V. GERASIMOV, DEPARTMENT CHIEF, CENTRAL GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection] AGENCY, USSR MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: The case just recounted is exceptional. Judging by the reaction in the hall it was taken as something of a joke. But an automobile coming out of a plant with a defect is no laughing matter. The editors showed me a number of letters. V. Sarana, a mechanics brigade leader at the Yuzhnотрубный plant, was involved in an accident in a "Zaporozhets" he had just bought when its rear wheel fell off while he was driving. The car wound up in a ditch and its driver in hospital. And this isn't the only case of accidents occurring through the fault of those who produced the automobile. That is why the State Motor Vehicle Inspection strongly supports demands for greater responsibility of the makers for quality.

I. DOLYA, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE ZAZ [Zaporozhye Automobile Plant] ASSOCIATION; I profoundly apologize to comrades Pakhul'skiy and Sarana. As soon as I return home I'll get to the bottom of this and take immediate steps to satisfy their claims. We at the plant are extremely worried by the problem of quality. In designing the new Model 968, we sought to eliminate all the mass, repeating defects which plagued the previous models. We are also working continually to improve this automobile.

REMARK FROM THE HALL: So why are the wheels falling off this improved model?

I. DOLYA: Unfortunately, we have a high rate of spoilage during assembly. Thirty to 40 percent of the people working on the conveyer are temporary, incidental workers, one could say.

A. SKRIPNIKOV, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR STATE STANDARDS COMMITTEE: The Zaporozhye people indeed have many difficulties. But this doesn't mean the plant can enjoy reduced quality standards. Especially as it has a special category of customers. Many of them are physically handicapped from the war, work or childhood who require an especially reliable vehicle. The plant has a large quality control staff. So why do so many defective vehicles continue to come out of the factory gates?

I. DOLYA: What is the quality of that staff itself? Quality controllers should be highly qualified masters capable of detecting the slightest squeak. But our controllers are young girls. Can they detect all defects? Of course not. Serious thought must be given to the solution of this problem.

We have submitted to the editors a detailed report on the measures the association has been taking to sharply improve the quality of "Zaporozhets" vehicles. I hope it will be taken into account.

A. SKRIPNIKOV: Representatives of all the plants have spoken here of planned additional measures with respect to quality. But I would like to recall that wise man who said: Enough of launching the drive for cleanliness; take a broom and sweep out the dirt. After all, it's all scheduled down to the last detail: technology, metrology, organization. But the necessary implementational discipline is lacking, so the result is often never achieved.

Last year, as a result of inspections carried out at 8 enterprises of the Ministry of the Automobile Industry, State Standard agencies imposed sanctions to a total sum of 211,000 rubles. But departmental control doesn't work for some reason, even though the ministry has an extensive quality inspection staff.

WITH BACK TO THE CUSTOMER

AN OWNER'S CLAIM

/Dear Editors! I want to tell you how I bought an automobile. After filling out the forms store workers pushed the car out with their hands and said, "Take it away." The car was dirty and even a cursory inspection showed that it hadn't been prepared. In addition, it lacked accessories. When I asked why no presale

maintenance had been carried out they just laughed at me and advised me to take it as is, or someone else would.

But an automobile isn't a meat-grinder. Our family spent many years saving money for it, but we got a pig in a poke. The trouble we had with it later.../

S. KOLUPAYEV,  
ENGINEER

Moscow Oblast.

V. IZMAYLOV: Unfortunately, the customer's complaint is justified. The letter raises two acute problems: the quality of presale maintenance and ensuring the complete set of parts. I'll start with the latter: many vehicles arriving from the plants lack some units. We had an understanding with the Ministry of the Automobile Industry that on receipt of a merchandise claim the factory must immediately supply the missing parts and assemblies. Now the Ministry has repealed its instruction and recommends going to the service stations. But it's the parts in shortest supply that disappear en route, and the service stations have a shortage of them. This puts the commercial organizations in a difficult position: they cannot sell such vehicles, but neither can they hold them, thereby freezing considerable funds. We hold that the Ministry of the Automobile Industry must take urgent steps to ensure an exhaustive solution of the problem.

V. ISAKOV: Yes, but all the automobiles leave the plants fully intact! I feel we've somehow reconciled ourselves to the idea that once a vehicle is taken over by the railroad it must invariably be short of some part. The cost of supplying additional parts at our plant is pretty substantial. The Ministry of the Automobile Industry together with the Ministry of Railroad Transport is drawing up concrete measures to ensure that nothing happens to the automobiles on the way. The faster they are put into effect the better.

[EDITORIAL NOTE. Before the "round table" meeting the editors visited two automobile stores. At the Moscow Autocenter on Varshavskoye Highway all the automobiles on sale could be put on show at an exhibition as is. The customers aren't rushed, they can look the cars over carefully with a mechanic and try out all systems. What a striking contrast with the state of affairs in the store in the city of Noginsk! On the day of the visit, in the company of workers of the Moscow Oblast Department for Combatting Thefts of Socialist Property, none of the sold automobiles had undergone presale maintenance.] [Passage in brackets boxed in source]

N. KOROLEV, CHAIRMAN OF VDOAM [All-Union Voluntary Association of Automobile and Motorcycle Owners]: Whatever difficulties the manufacturers or retailers may have, the customer shouldn't suffer. The Ministry of Trade once categorically prohibited sales of automobiles without presale servicing. Why is this correct instruction repeatedly violated?

V. IZMAYLOV: This is a legitimate complaint. But place yourself in our position. The retailers have no mechanics or material base of their own. We ourselves do not, as a rule, carry out presales servicing; we contract

service stations. But this is where a case of legal nonsense arises: they have no legal responsibility for the quality of their work.

A. SKRIPNIKOV: This problem is already being resolved: the GOST [State Standard] for presales servicing currently being elaborated will, on the suggestion of the USSR Ministry of Trade, provide for such responsibility. I stress that this will no longer be a branch standard, as today, but a state standard. Consequently, failure to adhere to it will entail LEGAL PROSECUTION.

V. IZMAYLOV: And yet, order in automobile sales must be established from the other side, with the establishment of complete professionalism in this branch of trade. Today, in addition to state trade and organizations of the Ministry of the Automobile Industry, cars are sold by consumer cooperatives, some Union Republic ministries of public services and ministries of automobile transport, by the "Mosavtotekhhobsluzhivaniye" [Moscow Automobile Technical Maintenance] service, by URS and ORS [Worker Supply Administration & Worker Supply Department] system and others. All this results in great fragmentation and the absence of a uniform technical policy. The situation is especially difficult in small, unspecialized stores. So in our view, it is time to centralize sales. Automobiles should be sold by those who make them and who have all the conditions for this: the Ministry of the Automobile Industry.

N. SLADKOVSKIY, CHIEF OF THE "SOYUZAVTOTEKHHOBSLUZHIVANIYE" PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION: This process is under way. Today the VAZ plant, for example, sells 40 percent of its automobiles. "Soyuztekhhobsluzhivaniye" also has an appreciable share; about one-quarter of all the vehicles sold in the country. The form adopted within the system of our Ministry--car sales in large, specialized stores, as a rule located in tandem with maintenance stations--is doubtlessly the most progressive and convenient for the buyers. It is indicative that not a single complaint has come from Belorussia, where, except for Vitebsk Oblast, cars are sold only by our system.

But here is what should be noted. We gather from the words of the trade representative here that they would be glad to let us handle car sales. Indeed, the Union Republic ministries of trade are ready to hand the funds over to us tomorrow, if we like. But as soon as we start saying that they should also help us with premises, working capital and, last but not least, personnel, we immediately encounter a wall of silence. Yet it should be obvious to a child that without local help, on our own, it will take a long time for us to cope with trade on a national scale. It is necessary to resolve this question energetically and actively. After all, poor organization of automobile sales causes our society more than just economic losses. The ethical losses are even more noticeable; all kinds of scum inhabit muddy waters.

V. ZHURKO, DEPARTMENT CHIEF AT THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION FOR COMBATTING THEFTS OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY OF THE USSR MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Indeed, the law enforcement bodies are increasingly faced with cases of extortion and other violations in automobile sales. As is known, last year an addendum to the Criminal Code was adopted on stepping up the struggle against facts of obtaining illegal remuneration from citizens for performing work connected with public services. But one should by no means forget departmental control and the prophylactic and educational measures which can and should be taken by organizations



selling automobiles. But here we unfortunately find that there is no one accountable. The responsibility is diffused over many organizations taking part in the process. I think that if there were a single overseer of automobile sales in the country the moral climate in car sales would be much purer.

#### UNDER-THE-COUNTER "FAVORS"

N. SLADKOVSKIY: Ten years ago the technical maintenance service was nonexistent. Much has been done in these years. And still, we are lagging behind the rapid automobilization of the country. Moreover, the lag is increasing rather than decreasing. During the preceding 5-year period the inventory of private cars more than doubled while capacities of the system for servicing them increased only 1.5-fold. In many ways this is our fault: the monies allocated for the industry's development were only 80-percent realized. We are currently making special efforts to expand the network of technical maintenance stations,

But as I see it, it is equally important to handle what we have with thrift. In this connection I would like to return again to departmental foul-up, which has not bypassed the automobile service system. There is no single boss, no single order, no single technical policy. This problem has been raised repeatedly, including on the pages of SOTSIALISKICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA,

The Ministry of the Automobile Industry is the principal "stock holder" in the industry, performing 68 percent of all the services throughout the country. It has been demonstrated in practice that these are the best organized enterprises. Everyone seems to agree that the idea of concentrating the whole system in the hands of the Ministry of the Automobile Industry is not just ripe, it is over-ripe. But the situation is changing very slowly. We realize that this is a complex question and the handing over of automobile service operations to us by local agencies is a purely voluntary affair. But in my view, if something has been started it must be brought to conclusion,

[EDITORS' NOTE. Most of the complaints from car owners received by the editors are connected with questions of maintenance servicing. A. Makhmedaliyev from Tashkent, V. Pashentsev from Kurchatov, Kursk Oblast, V. Poptsov from Perm', and many others write about excessively long deadlines for paid and even warranty repairs, about the low quality of work performed at service stations, and about the growing number of cases of extortion when legitimate repairs are offered as "favours," but for appropriate remuneration.] [Passage in brackets boxed in source]

V. ZHURKO: The Central Administration for Combatting Thefts of Socialist Property also considers that the automobile service system needs one boss. This would also make it possible to raise departmental control to a qualitatively new level, which is essential. After all, the law-enforcement agencies alone cannot prevent all cases of minor extortion, cheating, fraud, etc. Such abuses must be combated by every means, in the first place disciplinary, and through public exposure. They are often made possible because car owners simply don't know their rights; service stations do not have price lists or regulations prominently displayed.

A. SKRIPNIKOV: Poorly performed repairs is also a form of abuse. Not long ago we checked a large number of stations from this point of view. We found that in seven cases out of ten there are even no technical control departments. What kind of "quality" can one speak of? An inspection at the VAZ Special Auto Center in Kiev revealed that the work is performed in the TOTAL ABSENCE of any technical normative documentation and in violation of almost all technological processes.

Naturally, we closed down the station until order is established there. But this alarming symptom suggests the need for elaborating a system of more effective personal responsibility of local executives and specialists for the strict observance of technological processes in repair work.

N. KOROLEV: This is all very true. But however well we may organize the auto service technology there will be no substantial change until there is an adequate supply of spare parts. For it is precisely their shortage which breeds the greatest number of "favors" which can be described by no other name than extortion or black-marketeering.

I. DOLYA: We realize the acuteness of the problem. As of today, out of 835 "Zaporozhets" parts designations, 28 are in short supply. Measures are currently being taken at the plant, new equipment is being acquired and new capacities installed. I can say that with regard to crankshafts, cylinders and some other parts the issue will be resolved in the nearest future. But we have items over which we have no control, for example, those ill-starred piston rings the absence of which hits owners of "Zaporozhets" as well as other cars.

[EDITORS' NOTE. It wasn't at all hard to reveal the cause of this situation. The Michurinsk plant which was to have supplied the automobile industry with piston rings has been under construction since... 1967. But if it's currently impossible to concentrate all production at one plant, it should be possible to switch tactics and place orders at the enterprises building automobiles.]  
[Passage in brackets boxed in source]

L. VASILYEV: Unfortunately, the state of affairs with the manufacture of spare parts at the AZLK plant is also not of the best. Strangely enough, we were caught unawares by... the longevity of the automobile. It was expected to serve its owner for 5 to 7 years, and the production of spare parts was estimated accordingly. But the lifetime turned out to be much longer; you just have to go out into the street to see quite a few "Moskvich" cars dating back to the first postwar years still running about. Naturally, their owners have a greater need for spare parts than those who acquired cars recently. We have not been sitting back doing nothing and are striving to meet the demand. I think that this year we'll already halve the number of parts in short supply.

V. ISAKOV: We consider the restoration of worn assemblies and parts to be the best solution for the problem of shortages. Some things have already been done in this field, but it's time to set matters on a serious industrial basis. Our specialists are currently tackling the problem directly.

This, of course, doesn't preclude increasing the output of new spares. Last year alone their manufacture was increased by 12 million rubles' worth at the VAZ plant. Car owners may like to know that this year we will produce approximately 1.5 times more camshafts and center crosses than last year. We will fully meet demand in 15 other items.

[REMARK BY YU. CHUPRIKOV, CHIEF OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY SUBSECTION OF THE USSR GOSPLAN: These impressive numbers should not be taken in isolation from the general situation. The output of spare parts planned by the plants far from meets the demand for them according to current rates of expenditure. On the contrary, there is even a trend towards a reduction of their output in cash terms per automobile in operation. At present there is a real opportunity for improving the situation by taking advantage of the certain reduction in car production provided in the 5-year plan.] [Passage in brackets boxed in source]

S. VINOKUROV, CHIEF OF "ROSAVTOTEKHOBOSLUZHIVANIYE" [Russian Federation Automobile Service Association]: As spare parts consumers, we are especially concerned with the fulfilment of plans by factories in range of products. The representatives of industry have just assured us that they will substantially reduce shortages. But so far allocations of funds for 120 parts in short supply are actually only at 70 percent of actual deliveries last year. The demand for some items is met by less than 10 percent. At the same time a large number of parts and assemblies are produced in excessive quantities. The extranormative inventory of spare parts for "Rosavtotekhobosluzhivaniye" alone has reached 30 million rubles. We increasingly find cases when enterprises plan the production of parts that are profitable for them while forgetting the actual requirements of car owners. Before, when Gosplan approved the so-called "item-by-item list" of parts in short supply (a procedure which, incidentally, still exists for trucks), life was much simpler. The list was a part of the state plan and the factories were, willy-nilly, forced to think about fulfilling it. We should evidently re-introduce that practice. I think that it would also be worth making a complete inventory at all the country's service stations to determine the assemblies and parts in low demand. This would then be taken into account to adjust the plan of spare parts production.

V. ZHURKO: Allow me to draw your attention to one more major reserve. The acute shortage of many parts, on the one hand, and poor accounting at enterprises, on the other, result in major misappropriations at automobile plants. The city of Togliatti, for example, has become a place of pilgrimage of all kinds of black-marketeers and buyers of stolen goods. Our agents detained one such fence and discovered 10,000 "Zhiguli" door handles in his possession. Another had 35,000 rubles' worth of spare parts. You can imagine the state of the plant's accounts if crooks are able to smuggle out spare parts in such quantities. As a rule losses and theft are written off as overhead. I would once again like to draw attention, not only to the economical, but primarily to the moral aspect of the matter: the opportunities for easy theft and easily palming off stolen goods at high black-market prices corrupt thousands of people. So today there is the key issue of the responsibility of the executives of automobile plants for establishing socialist order at the enterprises and scrupulously accounting for parts

and assemblies, while party and public organizations have the responsibility of sharply raising the level of educational work among personnel and rallying all forces for the struggle against iniquity.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA LETTERS DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE EDITORS. THE REPORT YOU HAVE JUST READ IS BUT A BRIEF RECAPITULATION OF A FOUR-HOUR CONCERNED DISCUSSION AROUND SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA'S "ROUND TABLE." ITS PARTICIPANTS RAISED A NUMBER OF ACUTE AND NAGGING QUESTIONS SOLUTION OF WHICH WILL HELP MAKE THE AUTOMOBILE A REAL FAMILY PLEASURE, WITHOUT ANY "IFS" OR "BUTS." THE EDITORS THANK ALL THOSE WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THIS AND HOPE THAT THE MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED WILL CAREFULLY STUDY THE "ROUND TABLE" MATERIALS AND DRAW UP AND IMPLEMENT SERIOUS MEASURES AIMED AT IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF AUTOMOBILES AND PERFECTING CAR SALES AND THE WHOLE AUTOMOBILE SERVICE SYSTEM. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA WILL MONITOR THIS WORK AND REGULARLY INFORM ITS READERS ABOUT HOW IT IS BEING CARRIED OUT.

9681

CSO; 1827/157

# CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

## DATA ON MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE FOR RETAIL TRADE GIVEN

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 6, 1982 pp 75-77

[Text]

| II. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE FOR RETAIL TRADE IN THE USSR IN 1981       |                                     |                              |                      |  |                              |                      |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Retail Trade Enterprises by Union Republics<br>(at the end of the year) |                                     |                              |                      |  |                              |                      |
|  | Number of enterprises,<br>thousands |                              |                      | Trade space in stores,<br>thousands of square meters |                              |                      |
|  | In<br>All                           | In particular                |                      | In<br>All  | In particular                |                      |
|  |                                     | In urban<br>settle-<br>ments | In<br>rural<br>areas |  | In urban<br>settle-<br>ments | In<br>rural<br>areas |
| USSR   | 696.2                               | 365.5                        | 330.7                | 47,319   | 30,244                       | 17,075               |
| RSFSR  | 359.1                               | 190.7                        | 168.4                | 26,077   | 17,107                       | 8,970                |
| Ukrainian SSR  | 142.7                               | 77.2                         | 65.5                 | 9,328  | 6,088                        | 3,240                |
| Belorussian SSR  | 24.6                                | 10.5                         | 14.1                 | 1,908  | 1,113                        | 795                  |
| Uzbek SSR  | 35.4                                | 16.2                         | 19.2                 | 1,995  | 1,031                        | 964                  |
| Kazakh SSR   | 41.8                                | 17.7                         | 24.1                 | 2,615  | 1,366                        | 1,249                |
| Georgian SSR   | 15.7                                | 9.3                          | 6.4                  | 866  | 593                          | 273                  |
| Azerbaijan SSR   | 17.5                                | 11.0                         | 6.5                  | 710  | 555                          | 155                  |
| Lithuanian SSR   | 7.4                                 | 4.6                          | 2.8                  | 547  | 395                          | 152                  |
| Moldavian SSR  | 10.5                                | 4.0                          | 6.5                  | 617  | 318                          | 299                  |
| Latvian SSR  | 7.1                                 | 4.8                          | 2.3                  | 479  | 354                          | 125                  |
| Kirghiz SSR  | 7.8                                 | 3.3                          | 4.5                  | 478  | 207                          | 271                  |
| Tajik SSR  | 7.9                                 | 3.8                          | 4.1                  | 450  | 254                          | 196                  |
| Armenian SSR   | 7.5                                 | 5.2                          | 2.3                  | 514  | 358                          | 156                  |
| Turkmen SSR  | 6.5                                 | 3.9                          | 2.6                  | 384  | 232                          | 152                  |
| Estonian SSR   | 3.9                                 | 2.5                          | 1.4                  | 272  | 194                          | 78                   |

2. Public Eating Establishments by Union Republics  
(at the end of the year)

|                 | Number of enterprises, thousands |                       |                | Number of seats, thousands |                       |                |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|                 | In All                           | In particular         |                | In All                     | In particular         |                |
|                 |                                  | In urban settle-ments | In rural areas |                            | In urban settle-ments | In rural areas |
| USSR            | 308.5                            | 212.1                 | 96.4           | 17,847                     | 14,159                | 3,688          |
| RSFSR           | 159.6                            | 118.3                 | 41.3           | 9,576                      | 8,057                 | 1,519          |
| Ukrainian SSR   | 56.8                             | 39.3                  | 17.5           | 3,573                      | 2,801                 | 772            |
| Belorussian SSR | 11.5                             | 6.9                   | 4.6            | 710                        | 498                   | 212            |
| Uzbek SSR       | 18.2                             | 8.8                   | 9.4            | 839                        | 495                   | 344            |
| Kazakh SSR      | 16.6                             | 10.0                  | 6.6            | 783                        | 544                   | 239            |
| Georgian SSR    | 7.7                              | 4.8                   | 2.9            | 343                        | 265                   | 78             |
| Azerbaijan SSR  | 9.0                              | 5.6                   | 3.4            | 363                        | 284                   | 79             |
| Lithuanian SSR  | 3.9                              | 2.7                   | 1.2            | 259                        | 204                   | 55             |
| Moldavian SSR   | 4.5                              | 2.3                   | 2.2            | 266                        | 159                   | 107            |
| Latvian SSR     | 3.3                              | 2.4                   | 0.9            | 251                        | 191                   | 60             |
| Kirghiz SSR     | 3.2                              | 1.7                   | 1.5            | 168                        | 107                   | 61             |
| Tajik SSR       | 4.3                              | 2.5                   | 1.8            | 169                        | 123                   | 46             |
| Armenian SSR    | 4.2                              | 2.9                   | 1.3            | 233                        | 184                   | 49             |
| Turkmen SSR     | 3.0                              | 1.8                   | 1.2            | 125                        | 90                    | 35             |
| Estonian SSR    | 2.1                              | 1.5                   | 0.6            | 146                        | 114                   | 32             |

3. Trade Space in Stores and Number of Seats  
in Public Eating Establishments per 1,000 People  
(at the end of the year)

|                 | Trade space in stores,<br>square meters |                              |                      | Number of seats in public<br>eating establishments |                              |                      |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
|                 | In<br>All                               | In particular                |                      | In<br>All  | In particular                |                      |
|                 |   | In urban<br>settle-<br>ments | In<br>rural<br>areas |  | In urban<br>settle-<br>ments | In<br>rural<br>areas |
| USSR            | 1,760                                   | 1,761                        | 1,758                | 664  | 825                          | 380                  |
| RSFSR           | 1,862                                   | 1,718                        | 2,218                | 684  | 809                          | 376                  |
| Ukrainian SSR   | 1,854                                   | 1,912                        | 1,755                | 710  | 879                          | 418                  |
| Belorussian SSR | 1,958                                   | 1,952                        | 1,966                | 728  | 873                          | 524                  |
| Uzbek SSR       | 1,203                                   | 1,482                        | 1,001                | 505  | 712                          | 357                  |
| Kazakh SSR      | 1,714                                   | 1,610                        | 1,844                | 514  | 641                          | 354                  |
| Georgian SSR    | 1,697                                   | 2,200                        | 1,134                | 672  | 984                          | 323                  |
| Azerbaijan SSR  | 1,127                                   | 1,645                        | 531                  | 576  | 844                          | 268                  |
| Lithuanian SSR  | 1,575                                   | 1,792                        | 1,196                | 746  | 924                          | 438                  |
| Moldavian SSR   | 1,534                                   | 1,895                        | 1,276                | 661  | 951                          | 454                  |
| Latvian SSR     | 1,877                                   | 1,988                        | 1,618                | 983  | 1,072                        | 779                  |
| Kirghiz SSR     | 1,284                                   | 1,427                        | 1,193                | 451  | 734                          | 270                  |
| Tajik SSR       | 1,093                                   | 1,810                        | 723                  | 410  | 875                          | 170                  |
| Armenian SSR    | 1,621                                   | 1,692                        | 1,478                | 734  | 869                          | 464                  |
| Turkmen SSR     | 1,292                                   | 1,645                        | 973                  | 421  | 638                          | 225                  |
| Estonian SSR    | 1,816                                   | 1,832                        | 1,778                | 975  | 1,077                        | 728                  |

#### 4. Self-Service Stores

|   | Number of stores<br>(at the end of the year) | Commodity turnover<br>for the 4th quarter, millions of rubles | Self-service stores as a percentage of the corresponding type of specialization |                          |
|---|--|---|---|--------------------------|
|   |  |   | Number of stores<br>(at the end of the year)                                    | Their commodity turnover |
| State trade   |  |   |   |                          |
| Food stores.....  | 40,867                                       | 9,099.0   | 38.9  | 46.8                     |
| In particular:  |  |   |   |                          |
| With a general assortment of goods.....                     | 7,761  | 4,685.4   | 68.3  | 63.0                     |
| Bread stores.....   | 8,981  | 598.9   | 75.8  | 78.0                     |
| Milk stores.....  | 1,119  | 178.7   | 33.2  | 43.9                     |
| Fruit and vegetable stores.....                             | 5,246  | 556.6   | 48.4  | 61.3                     |
| Other.....  | 17,760                                       | 3,079.4   | 26.2  | 31.0                     |
| Non-food stores.....  | 37,894                                       | 13,749.1  | 54.9  | 64.2                     |
| In particular:  |  |   |   |                          |
| Department stores.....                                      | 650  | 3,663.5   | 92.1  | 82.7                     |
| Shoe stores.....  | 2,370  | 674.0   | 82.4  | 86.8                     |
| Clothing stores.....  | 2,564  | 1,467.7   | 90.7  | 94.4                     |
| Haberdashery--knitted fabric--perfume stores.....           | 1,862  | 459.8   | 37.3  | 46.3                     |
| Household goods.....  | 4,945  | 793.4   | 66.3  | 77.6                     |
| Book stores.....  | 6,318  | 207.7   | 75.1  | 69.6                     |
| Mixed stores.....   | 2,721  | 422.9   | 13.0  | 29.4                     |
| Consumer cooperatives                                       |  |   |   |                          |
| Food stores.....  | 69,953                                       | 4,998.3   | 67.9  | 70.9                     |
| Non-food stores.....  | 87,903                                       | 6,974.4   | 87.6  | 90.4                     |
| Mixed stores (i.e., goods that are in demand everyday.....) | 65,742                                       | 2,722.2   | 63.1  | 72.0                     |



5. Retail Trade Warehouse Network  
(At the end of the Year)

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Total number of general goods and specialized warehouses.....   | 129,650  |
| General goods warehouses.....                                   |          |
| Number of warehouses.....                                       | 77,284   |
| Area in thousands of square meters.....                         | 33,272.1 |
| Average area of a warehouse, square meters.....                 | 430.5    |
| Specialized goods warehouses.....                               |          |
| Number of warehouses.....                                       | 52,366   |
| Capacity, thousands of tons.....                                | 14,771.8 |
| Average capacity of a warehouse, tons.....                      | 282.1    |
| Number of vegetable, potato and fruit warehouses.....           |          |
| Of the total number of specialized goods warehouses.....        | 27,567   |
| Capacity, thousands of tons.....                                | 12,794.8 |
| Average capacity of a warehouse, tons.....                      | 464.1    |
| Number of fruit warehouses--of the total number of warehouses.. | 2,305    |
| Capacity, thousands of tons.....                                | 1,680.6  |
| Average capacity of a warehouse, tons.....                      | 729.1    |
| Refrigerators with mechanical cooling                           |          |
| Number of refrigerators.....                                    | 5,083    |
| Capacity, thousands of tons.....                                | 824.0    |
| Average capacity of a refrigerator, tons.....                   | 162.1    |

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## HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

### HOUSING RIGHTS NOT LOST DUE TO MILITARY SERVICE

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3

[Letter from reader V. Chernetsov]

[Text] Our son is doing his required military service in the USSR Armed Forces. Until he was drafted he lived with us, his parents. After our son was called up, we had surplus floor space. Is the floor space preserved for the son? Are we as parents required to pay for the surplus floor space while our son is doing his military service?

[Response]

Housing is preserved for military personnel doing required service, and they may not be removed from waiting lists to obtain housing during the entire time they are doing their required military service nor during a period of 6 months from the date when they are discharged into the reserves.

The date of induction is taken as the beginning of required military service. The day when the serviceman receives documents concerning his discharge into the reserves is taken as the end of required military service. At the end of the period of military service the serviceman discharged into the reserves must be furnished that housing which he occupied before being drafted into the Soviet Army.

This is stated in Article 75 of the USSR Law on Universal Military Service, Article 93 of the Code on Benefits for Military Personnel and Reservists of the Worker-Peasant Red Army and Their Families, adopted by decree of the USSR Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars dated 23 April 1930, and Article 306 of the RSFSR Civil Code.

Surplus floor space within a dwelling which has come about because a member of the family has been called into the USSR Armed Forces is paid for at the straight rate [without increase] during the entire time of required military service and beyond that for 6 months from the date of termination of service or early discharge.

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## HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

### MOLDAVIAN SSR PUBLISHES DECREE ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Decree adopted in Kishinev 3 June 1982 and signed by I. Kalin, chairman of the Presidium of the MSSR Supreme Soviet, and A. Mel'nik, secretary of the Presidium of the MSSR Supreme Soviet: "On the Status and Measures To Improve Construction of Housing and Municipal, Consumer, Social and Cultural Service Facilities in Moldavian SSR"]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic notes that the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia of Moldavian SSR are working persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 15th Congress of the Moldavian CP, the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and, along with all the Soviet people, are vigorously supporting the peace program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, unconditionally approve the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its politbureau headed by that outstanding political figure and statesman of the present time, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The historic decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the USSR Food Program for the Period Up to the Year 1990 and the measures to implement it were a brilliant new manifestation of the constant concern of the Communist Party about satisfying the vital needs and increasing further the prosperity of the Soviet people. The workers of Soviet Moldavia received with tremendous satisfaction the conclusions and principles contained in the address delivered at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which he analyzed the results of development of the country's agroindustrial complex, set forth the basic directions of its unswerving advancement and the ways and means of carrying out the Food Program. Warmly approving the plenum's historic decisions, the republic's workers are full of determination to do everything necessary to carry them out, to stage nationwide socialist competition for attainment of the targets outlined by the party, and to make a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of the socialist homeland.

The decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "On the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies in Moldavian SSR To Ensure Construction of Housing and Municipal, Consumer, Social and Cultural Service Facilities,"

whose adoption was an expression of tremendous concern by the higher body of the country's government on raising the standard of living and prosperity of the people, was a most important prerequisite to successful performance of tasks in the domain of the republic's future social and cultural development.

In carrying out the plans outlined by the party, the republic's workers, within the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR, have achieved important success in economic and cultural construction. An extensive program for construction of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities is being carried out in Moldavian SSR. In the period 1966-1981 the construction of these facilities amounted to about 5 billion rubles of capital investments, including 2.6 billion rubles for housing construction (including the resources of individuals). New projects that went into service included housing with a total floor space of 23.4 million square meters, 955 schools, preschool institutions with a capacity of 153,300, hospital institutions with 15,200 beds, outpatient and polyclinic institutions with a capacity of 32,000 visits per shift, clubs and culture centers with a capacity of 194,500 places, and movie theaters with a seating capacity of 14,100.

Over that same period water, sewer, heat and gas systems were built on a broad scale in cities and rural settlements, additional capacities were built for municipal water supply, sewer treatment installations were built, and work to furnish gas to the housing stock was mainly completed. In all, 364 million rubles of state funds were spent for construction of municipal service facilities.

A large effort was made in the 10th Five-Year Plan to improve construction of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities. About 1 billion rubles went into housing construction from all sources of financing. Housing with a total floor space of 7.4 million square meters, 130,800 housing units, were opened for occupancy, which made it possible to improve the housing of about 600,000 persons. Many projects were built by order of the voters.

The development and construction of settlements have conformed to master plans and the charts of rayon layouts. There has been a rise in the level of architectural expressiveness of the construction and social amenities of cities and settlements and improved equipment of their utilities.

The production capability of construction organizations and the building materials industry has undergone further development, and there has been an increase in the production of efficient new fabrications, materials and products. The volume of large-panel and cast-in-place housing construction--which are the foundations of industrialization of housing construction--have increased. Steps have been taken to convert enterprises for large-panel housing construction to the manufacture of sets of components for dwellings built according to new designs with improved apartment layout. Progressive methods of organizing production and work are being widely introduced in building housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities.

Thoroughly entering into the work of construction organizations, taking advantage of the rights afforded them in monitoring the activity of enterprises and organizations located in their jurisdiction, local soviets of people's deputies in the republic are concentrating their attention on the problems of coordinating their efforts, the balance between construction of the facilities of the social infrastructure with activation of production facilities, the pooling of capital, providing manpower for construction projects, seeking out and making greater use of existing potential, reduction of construction time and construction cost and improvement of the quality of construction, all-out economy in the use of building materials and resources, creation of proper living and working conditions for workers in the sector, raising the level of political ideology and of work and moral training, organizing socialist competition, and achieving high final results in construction work.

At the same time the MSSR Supreme Soviet notes that the extensive program of construction of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities outlined in the republic for the 11th Five-Year Plan and unconditional fulfillment of the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated 22 June 1981 and entitled "On the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies in Moldavian SSR To Ensure Construction of Housing and Municipal, Consumer, Social and Cultural Service Facilities" require of soviets of people's deputies, ministries, state committees and departments, construction enterprises and organizations, and all work collectives a substantial intensification of the practical organizational effort, performance of a broad program of measures to improve management of construction, and performance of all the measures outlined in this sector.

Yet year after year capital investments allocated for construction of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities in the republic are not fully assimilated. The MSSR ministries of construction and rural construction, construction contractors of other ministries and departments every year underfulfill plans for activation of projects and do not carry out plans for construction of housing on a cooperative basis.

Nor is full use made of funds allocated for construction of schools and children's preschool institutions, trade and consumer service enterprises for the public, and municipal service projects. They are not put into service on schedule.

In 1981 housing construction was conducted unsatisfactorily by the MSSR ministries of food industry, reclamation and water management, and agriculture, by the MSSR agroindustrial association for tobacco, by the executive committees of Tiraspol' and Soroki city soviets of people's deputies, which did not fulfill plans for housing opened up for occupancy.

The measures taken to improve the quality of construction work, toward uninterrupted supply of materials, equipment and labor resources to construction projects, for optimum utilization of the production capability of construction contractors, construction machines and machinery, transport, capacities of large-panel housing construction plants, and local building materials have not been effective enough. Construction of new enterprises in the building

materials industry is lagging behind the pace that was planned. Little use is being made of local possibilities for increasing the output of building materials. At a number of construction sites efficient interaction has not been created among all participants in construction, there are breaches of the technology governing the performance of operations, work has been unsatisfactorily organized, and production and work discipline are poor.

Local soviets of people's deputies are not taking full advantage of their power to coordinate and monitor the activity of enterprises and organizations in the field of housing and public works construction, they have not been persistent enough in guaranteeing a comprehensive approach in the construction of cities, settlements and villages, and they have been lax in following up on fulfillment of decisions taken concerning construction affairs.

The Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic hereby decrees:

1. The Presidium of the MSSR Supreme Soviet, the MSSR Council of Ministers, the local soviets of people's deputies, MSSR ministries, state committees and departments, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress, the November (1981) and May (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and 15th Congress of the Moldavian CP shall take effective measures to radically improve the state of affairs in construction of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities and all construction work and to ensure integrated and comprehensive development of the republic's settlements.

They shall be persistent and consistent in achieving unconditional fulfillment of the measures outlined by soviets of people's deputies and other state and economic agencies of the republic in carrying out the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "On the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies in Moldavian SSR To Ensure Construction of Housing and Municipal, Consumer, Social and Cultural Service Facilities."

2. MSSR Gosplan, MSSR Gosstroy, MSSR Gossnab, MSSR Ministry of Construction, MSSR Ministry of Rural Construction, MSSR Council of Kolkhozes, Glavmoldavprommontazh of USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, ministries, state committees and departments figuring as customers, soviets of people's deputies in Moldavian SSR, enterprises and organizations under union jurisdiction located within the republic, are to guarantee fulfillment of plans for construction and activation of apartment houses, dormitories, facilities for municipal and consumer services and for social and cultural purposes in 1982 and subsequent years of the 11th Five-Year Plan; to take additional steps to ensure efficient utilization of capital investments allocated for these purposes, reduction of project construction time, a further rise in the technical level of capital construction on the basis of broader introduction of the advances of science, engineering and advanced know-how; to correct the shortcomings that exist in planning housing construction, to guarantee a uniform pace in activation of housing from month to month and quarter to quarter and full assimilation of capital investments allocated every year for housing construction.

3. MSSR Gosplan, MSSR Gosstroy, MSSR Ministry of Construction, MSSR Ministry of Rural Construction, MSSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, MSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, MSSR Council of Kolkhozes, other ministries and departments, rayon and city soviets of people's deputies in the republic are to take steps toward further development and strengthening of the production capability of construction and installation organizations building housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities, to improve the use of capacities of enterprises for large-panel housing construction, to expand the output of efficient materials and products and to improve their quality.

4. Rayon and city soviets of people's deputies, MSSR ministries, state committees and departments, and enterprises and organizations under union jurisdiction located within the republic are to plan and build housing and facilities for social and cultural services, utility equipment and social amenities so as to ensure comprehensive and integrated development of cities and other settlements.

5. MSSR Gosplan, MSSR Council of Kolkhozes, MSSR Ministry of Agriculture, MSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, MSSR Ministry of Food Industry, MSSR Ministry of Highway Construction and Use, the MSSR agroindustrial association for grapegrowing and winemaking, the MSSR agroindustrial association for tobacco, the state-cooperative production-scientific association for serving the agriculture of Moldavian SSR in the field of agricultural chemistry, the MSSR agroindustrial association for production of essential oils and perfume and cosmetic products, other ministries and departments, rayon and city soviets of people's deputies in Moldavian SSR, in order to successfully carry out the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning social reorganization of rural areas, are to carry out a broad program of construction of well-equipped housing and roads in rural localities, schools, children's preschool institutions, and clubs, to strengthen the physical plant of medical institutions and trade and consumer service enterprises, and to expand the practice of pooling funds.

6. MSSR ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises and organizations under union jurisdiction located within the republic, in connection with construction of new enterprises and expansion of existing ones are to provide for construction of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities in a unified complex.

Local soviets of people's deputies in Moldavian SSR and their executive committees are to make broader use of the rights accorded them in ensuring integrated economic and social development of cities, rayon centers and other settlements. To monitor more closely the activity of enterprises and organizations located in their jurisdiction concerning planned assimilation of capital investments allocated for housing and public work construction; and regularly take up these matters in sessions of the soviets and meetings of executive committees and standing commissions.

7. Executive committees of city soviets of people's deputies in Moldavian SSR, jointly with construction and project planning organizations, are to ensure

widespread introduction of the system of continuous planning and comprehensive flow-line construction of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities, concentration of capital investments and organization of the staff services of a single client. MSSR Gosplan, MSSR Gosstroy and the MSSR Ministry of Finance are to extend them every type of aid in dealing with these matters.

8. MSSR Gosstroy, executive committees of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies in the republic are to guarantee prompt and competent preparation of master plans for development of cities and other settlements, drafts of detailed layouts and development schemes, new standard designs of residential buildings, schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals and polyclinics, as well as facilities for municipal and consumer services; and to take steps to improve the activity of rayon and city architects.

9. MSSR Gosplan, MSSR Gosstroy, ministries, state committees and departments, executive committees of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies in the republic are to guarantee prompt and competent drafting of annual plans for project planning and surveying for the construction of housing and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service facilities linked to their capital construction plans.

10. MSSR Gosplan, jointly with ministries, state committees, departments and city ispolkoms figuring as clients are to take steps toward further improvement of material and technical supply to construction sites, especially the supply of cement, rolled metal products and timber and lumber, toward guaranteeing full delivery of these materials according to allocations, equipment, wire and cable, monitoring and measuring instruments, automation equipment necessary for construction of housing projects and municipal, consumer, social and cultural service projects by deadlines that ensure that they are put into service on schedule.

11. The MSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, executive committees of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies, ministries, state committees and departments which have a departmental housing stock, are to guarantee a substantial improvement of the maintenance and operation of housing and municipal service facilities, a strengthening of the production capability of repair and management organizations, prompt and quality repair of housing and utility installations, and they are not to allow funds allocated for repairs to be diverted to other purposes.

MSSR Gosplan and MSSR Gosplan are to allocate promptly and in the full amount the necessary supplies and equipment according to the established standards for the repair of housing and municipal and consumer service facilities.

MSSR Gosplan and MSSR Gosplan, jointly with the MSSR Ministry of Trade and the Moldavian Consumer Union, are to considerably increase sales through the retail trade network of sanitary engineering equipment, spare parts for it, building materials and especially finishing materials for the repair of apartments and dwellings.



12. MSSR Gosplan, MSSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, MSSR Ministry of Local Industry, MSSR Council of Kolkhozes are to ensure development of the production of local building materials for fuller satisfaction of the need which state and private housing construction has for them.

13. MSSR Ministry of Construction, MSSR Ministry of Rural Construction, MSSR Council of Kolkhozes, the Moldavian Republic Trade Union Council, executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies in the republic are to pay more attention to improving the work with construction personnel, to raising their vocational level, to strengthening work discipline, to reducing personnel turnover and to keeping workers on the job. Everything should be done to promote development of creative initiative, widespread dissemination of the work experience of progressive collectives, organization of socialist competition for ahead-of-activation of housing and public works projects, and they are to strengthen the role of financial and nonfinancial work incentives. More concern is to be paid to creating the proper living and working conditions for builders, to raising their cultural and technical level, to organizing medical and cultural-and-consumer services, and to subsidize food service at construction projects.

14. The MSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, construction ministries, executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies in Moldavian SSR are to improve the training of skilled workers and the use of graduates of vocational and technical schools, to create adequate production conditions and employee facilities in the workplace so that they remain in construction and installation organizations. They are to achieve fulfillment of plans for construction and activation of vocational and technical schools together with workshops, public and consumer service facilities and dormitories, and they are to strengthen their physical plant related to teaching.

The Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic expresses confidence that soviet and economic agencies, personnel of construction, project planning and scientific research organizations, and enterprises in the construction industry and building materials industry, advancing to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the USSR, will stage socialist competitions still more broadly for successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic potential of the homeland and to building a communist society in our country.

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END